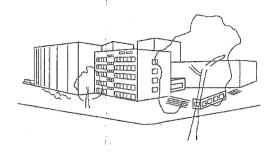
Bereich Hochspannungsprüftechnik

Institut für Elektroenergiesysteme und Hochspannungstechnik



Universität Fridericiana (TH) Karlsruhe 76128 Karlsruhe - Kaiserstraße 12

Telefon (0721) 608 2520 Telefax (0721) 69 52 24

Test Report Nº 2009-124

Type Test of a 72,5 kV- Molded Rubber Termination QTEN

Client:

3M Deutschland GmbH

Carl-Schurzstr.1

41453 Neuss

Reporter:

Dr.-Ing. R. Badent

Dr.-Ing. B. Hoferer

This report includes 28 numbered pages and is only valid with the original signature. Copying of extracts is subject to the written authorization of the test laboratory. The test results concern exclusively the tested objects.

1 Purpose of Test

A 72,5 kV-Molded Rubber Termination was subjected to a type test according to IEC 60840 04/2004 type test on accessories, chapter 14.3.2 and additional customer's specification.

2 Miscellaneous Data

Test object:

72,5 kV - Molded Rubber Termination for

outdoor application 3 M QTEN

Type 96-EP 720-2, XE - 0091 - 3568 - 4

Installation instruction AABBCC 75657 from 02.02.2010,

Figure 2.1 - 2.8

Material list AABBCC 75665 from 02.02.2010, Figure 2.9

The termination was mounted on a single core XLPE insulated cable with Aluminium conductor 1000mm², 66 (72,5) kV, nominal insulation thickness 9 mm², Figure

2.10.

Manufacturer:

3M Deutschland GmbH

Carl-Schurzstr. 1 41453 Neuss

Place of test:

Institute of Electric Energy Systems and High-Voltage

Technology - University of Karlsruhe

Kaiserstraße 12 – 76128 Karlsruhe

Testing dates:

Delivery:

14.12.2009

Mounting:

14.12. - 17.12.2009

Test date:

18.12.2009 - 28.01.2010

Atmospheric

conditions:

Temperature: 19°C - 23°C

Air pressure:

980 - 1020 mbar

rel. humidity:

35% - 50%

Representatives

Client's representatives

Dipl.-Ing. J. Weichold, 3M Germany

Representatives responsible for the tests

Dr.-Ing. R. Badent Dr.-Ing. B. Hoferer Mr. O. Müller

Test Report N^o 2009-124

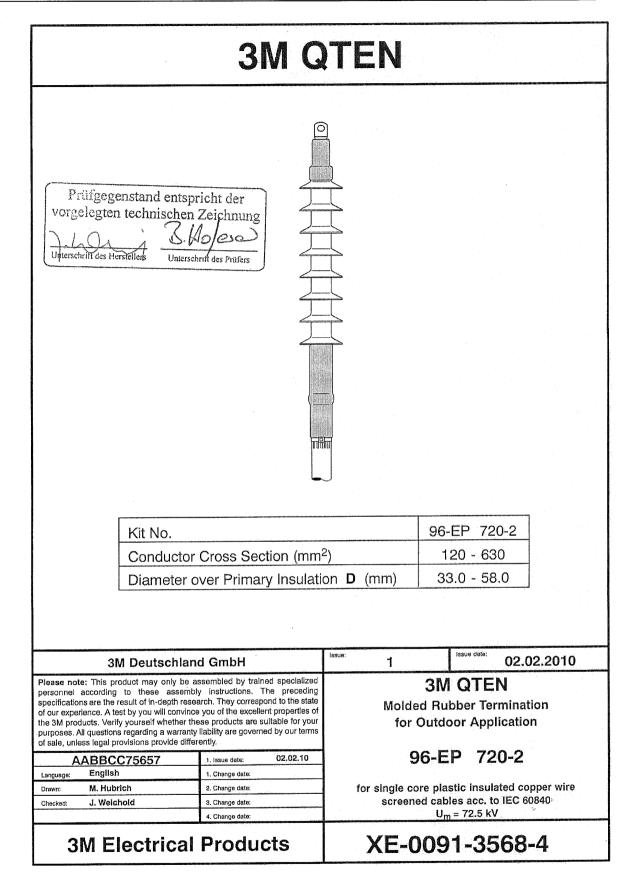


Figure 2.1: Molded Rubber Termination

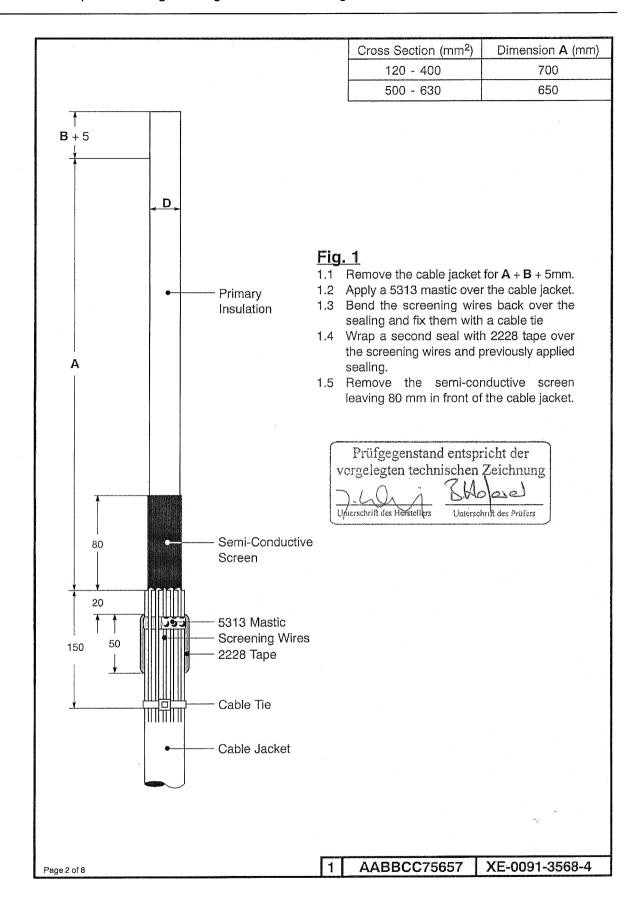


Figure 2.2: Molded Rubber Termination

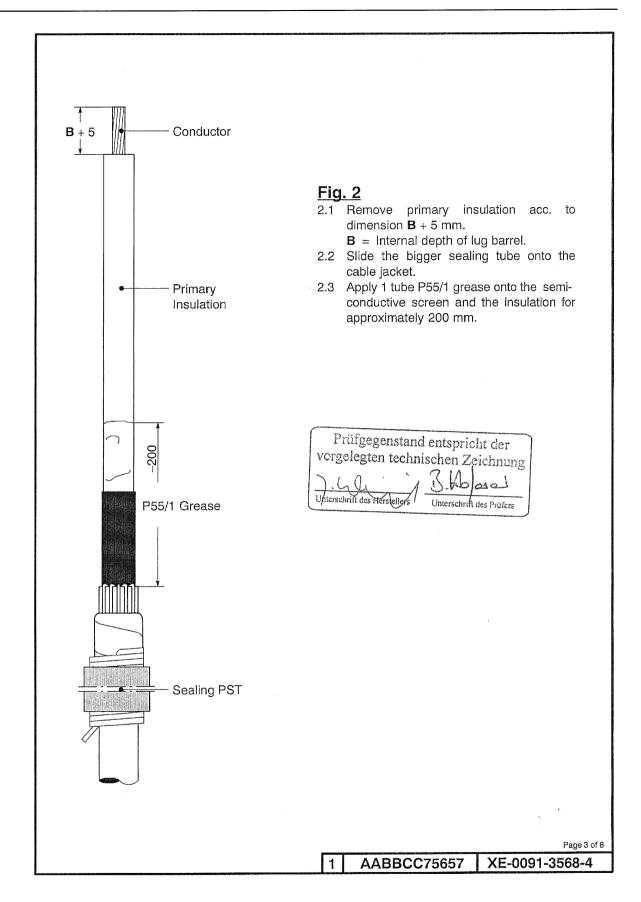


Figure 2.3: Molded Rubber Termination

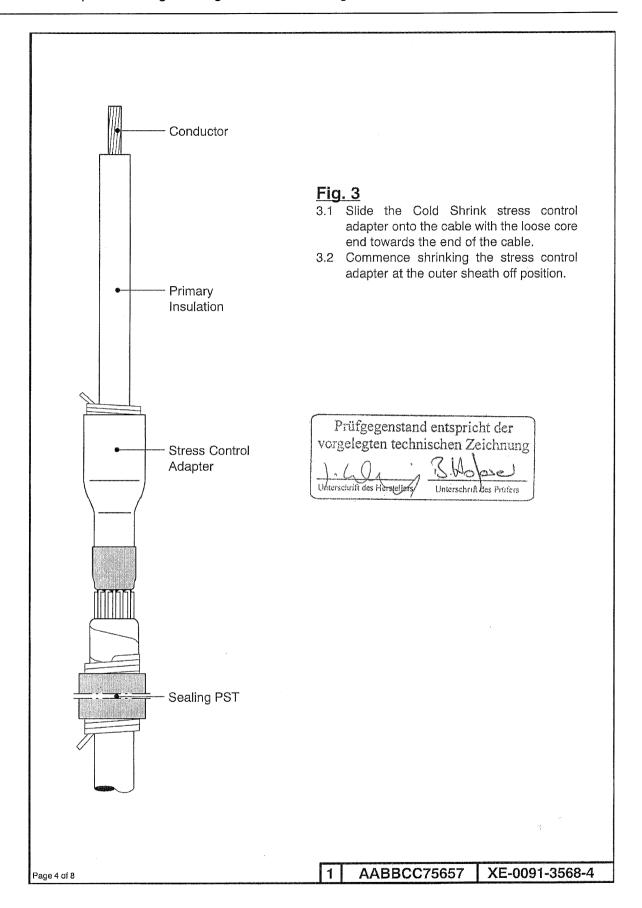


Figure 2.4: Molded Rubber Termination

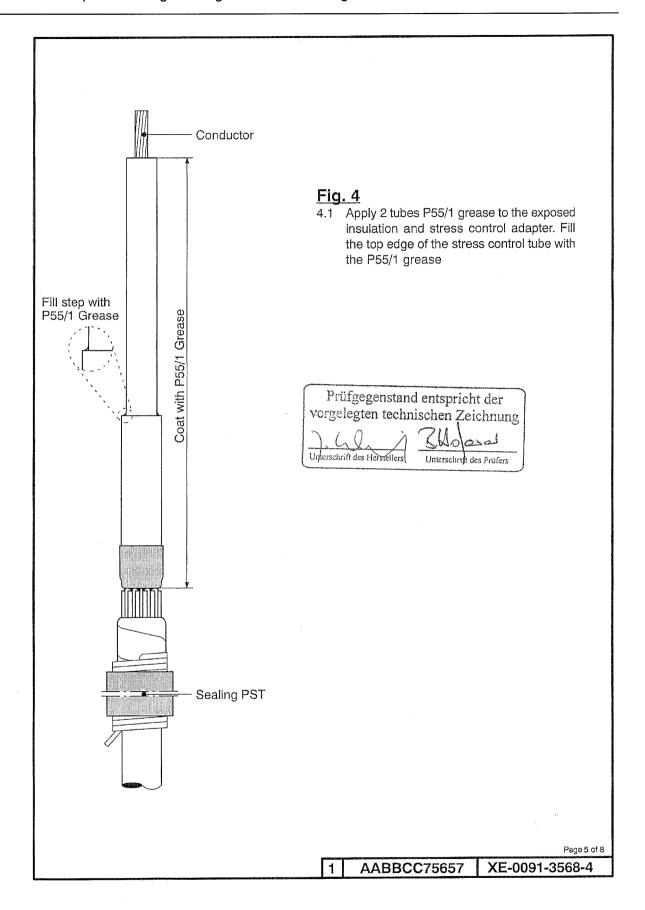


Figure 2.5: Molded Rubber Termination

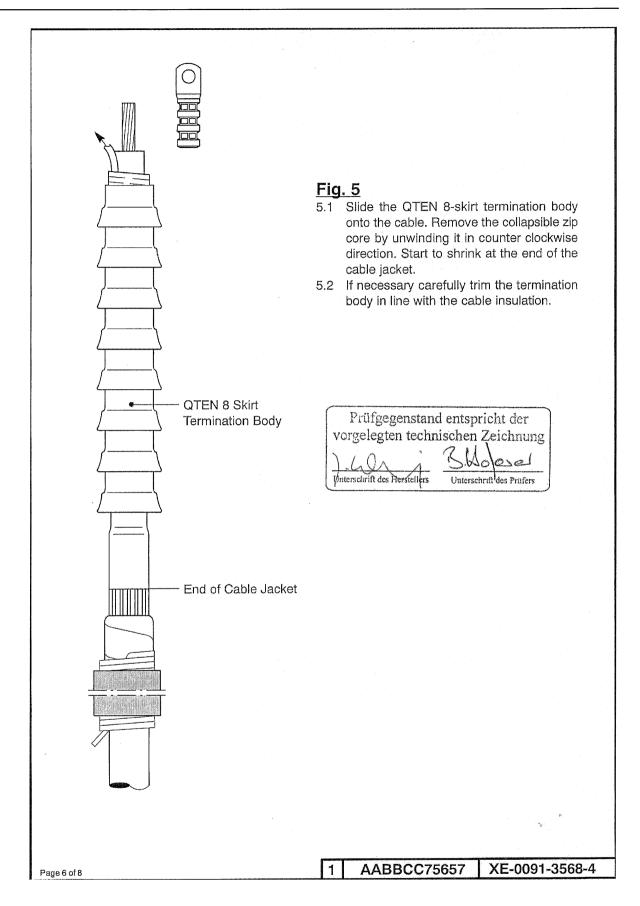


Figure 2.6: Molded Rubber Termination

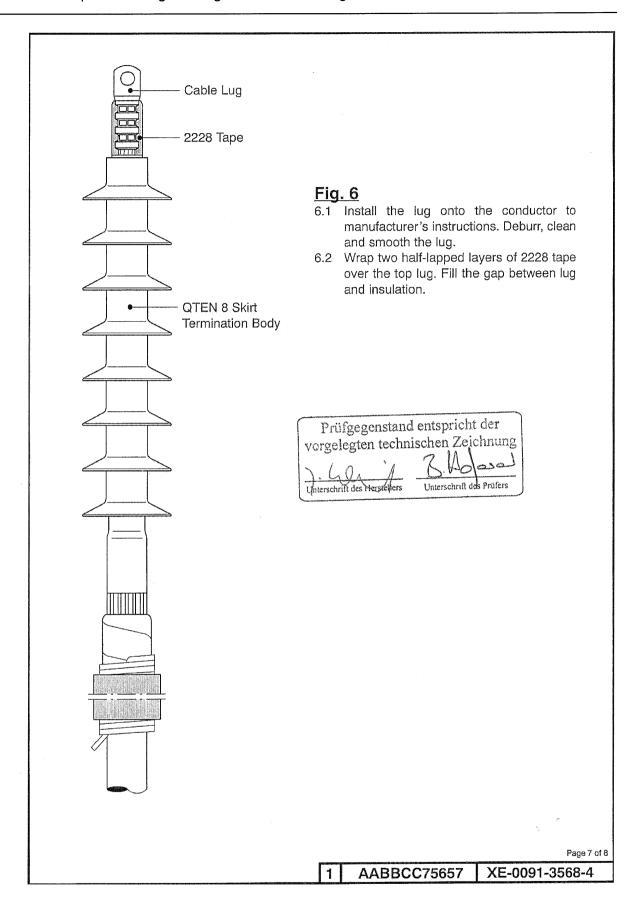


Figure 2.7: Molded Rubber Termination

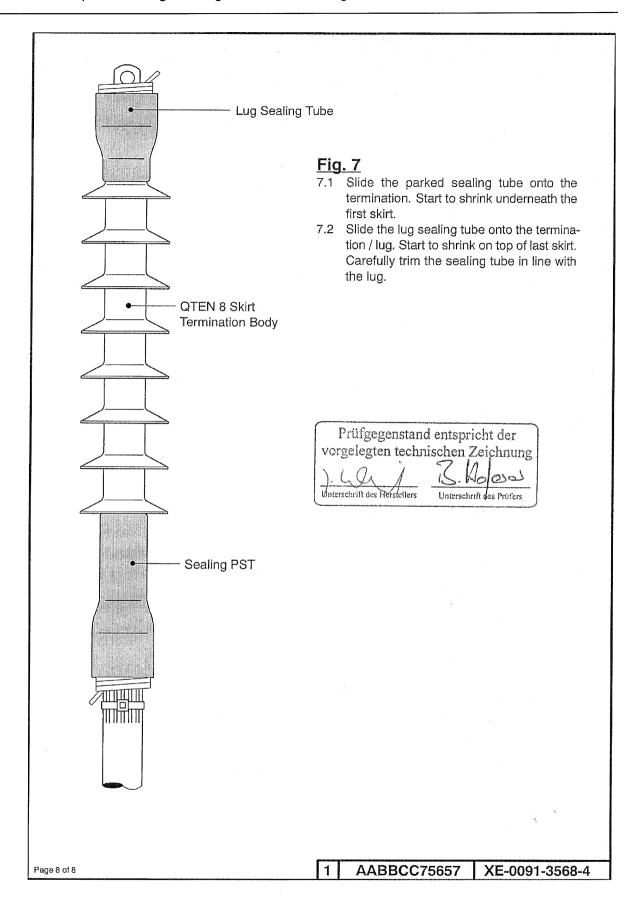


Figure 2.8: Molded Rubber Termination

No Cue						
			Outdoor Termination	u	America de Carlos de	
-	Quantity	Description		96-EP 720-2		
- Annual Control of the last o	-	QTEN 72 kV Termination Body		Size B2		
2	-	Stress Control Adapter		Size B		
3	-	Sealing PST (Cable Jacket)		38.3 x 305 x 133 mm		AND THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY A
4		Sealing PST (Lug)		25.4 x 229 x 83.3 mm		
5	·	Scotch® 2228 Tape		$50.8 \text{ mm} \times 2.0 \text{ m} \times 1.65 \text{ mm}$		
9	_	Mastic Tape 5313		20 mm x 152 mm		
7	-	Vinyl Tape		min 15 mm x 10 m		
89	·	Cable Tie		FS-550 DW-C		
ග	33	P55/1		4.5 ml		
10	2	Plastic Glove				
Ξ		Installation Instruction, English		AABBCC75657		
12	_	Material List		AABBCC75665		
			16.7.1.	·	in the	
			rangogenstand emspiron de	1.00		
			Vergeregien technischen Zeistrems	Omn.		
			1). (, Q, 1 S. Woles	50		
			Unterschrift des Herstellers Unterschrift des Philters	les)		
	* * .		1		:enss	*
		AAB	BBCC/5665		Date: 0	02.02.2010

Figure 2.9: Material list

	Identification	of Test Cable		
Rated voltage U ₀ /U (U _m)	36/66 (72.5)	kV		
Construction:	⊠ 1-core	☐ 3-core		
Conductors:	⊠ AI	☐ Cu		
	⊠ Stranded	☐ Solid		
	Cross-sectio	n: 1000 mm ²	2	
Insulation:		☐ PE	☐ EPR	
Insulation screen:	⊠ Bonded	Strippable	☐ Graphite	
Metallic screen:		Паре	☐ Extruded	
	Cross-sectio	n: 95 mm ²	2	
Armour:	☐ Wire	☐ Tape		
Oversheath:	☐ PVC	⊠ PE		
	⊠ Laminated	⊠ AI	Cu	
	⊠ Conductive Laye	er		
Diameters:	Conductor Insulation Insulation screen Oversheath	38,7 mm 59,5 mm 63,1 mm 75,0 mm		
Cable marking: E	ndesa KNE 001 –General 3/36 (72.5)kV-XLPE-1x10	Cable 4- HERSATEN 00 K AL+H95 06 0F	NE-FOC RHZ+20L(S) 447930	
Prüfgegenstand entspricht der vorgelegten technischen Zeichnung Unterschrift des Herstellers Unterschrift des Profers				

Figure 2.10: Cable Data Sheet

Tests: Test volume, chronological order and requirements conform to IEC 60840 04/2004 type test on cable accessories and additional customer's specification.

- Pos. 1 Check of insulation thickness
- Pos. 2 Partial Discharge Test $\hat{u}/\sqrt{2}=1,75~U_0=63~kV~10~s$ thereafter; $\hat{u}/\sqrt{2}=1,5~U_0=54~kV$ no detectable discharge
- Pos. 3 Heating cycle voltage test Load cycle: 24 h 8h loading up to 95°C 100 °C conductor temperature with at least 2h at 95°C-100°C 16h cooling Test voltage: $\hat{\mathbf{u}}/\sqrt{2} = 2,0~\text{U}_0 = 72~\text{kV}$ Number of cycles: 20
- Pos. 4 Partial Discharge Test $\hat{u}/\sqrt{2}=1,75~U_0=63~kV~10~s$ thereafter; $\hat{u}/\sqrt{2}=1,5~U_0=54~kV$ no detectable discharge
- Pos. 5 Partial Discharge Test at elevated temperature 8h loading up to 95°C 100 °C conductor temperature with at least 2h at 95°C-100°C $\hat{u}/\sqrt{2}=1,75~U_0=63~kV$ 10 s thereafter; $\hat{u}/\sqrt{2}=1,5~U_0=54~kV$ no detectable discharge
- Pos. 6 Lightning impulse voltage test at elevated temperature T = 95°C-100°C, at least 2h, $\hat{u} = 325$ kV, 10 impulses each polarity
- Pos. 7 AC-voltage withstand test during cooling period $\hat{u}/\sqrt{2} = 2.5 \text{ U}_0 = 90 \text{ kV}, \text{ t} = 15 \text{ min}$
- Pos. 8 AC-voltage withstand test $\hat{u} / \sqrt{2} = 3.0 \text{ U}_0 = 108 \text{ kV}, t = 4 \text{ h}$
- Pos. 9 Accessory examination

3 Mounting

The cable preparation, assembling and mounting of the cable system was accomplished by technicians of 3M Deutschland GmbH.

The length of the free cable between accessories was 6 m.

4 Test Setup

4.1 Check of Insulation Thickness

The insulation thickness was measured as described in IEC 60811-1-1, chapter 8.1. For measuring the insulation thickness a profile projector, with a magnification of 10 was used which allowed a reading of 0.01 mm.

4.2 AC Voltage Withstand Test

The test voltage was generated by a 360-kVA transformer. The voltage was measured with a capacitive divider ($C_H = 351$ pF; ratio = 10.000:1) and a peak voltmeter reading $\hat{u} / \sqrt{2}$. The primary side of the AC-transformer was connected to a motor-generator set consisting of a variable frequency DC motor and a synchronous generator with variable excitation. The generator delivers voltages from 0 ... 500 V with currents up to 1000 A.

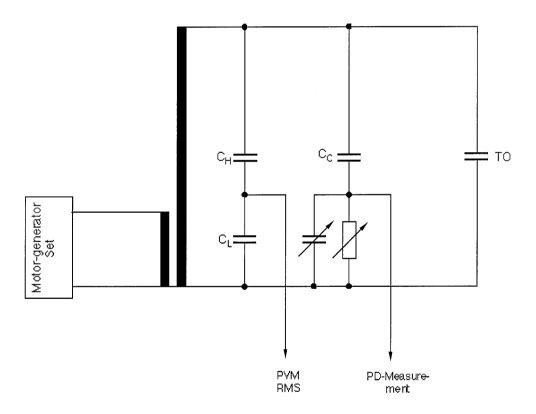


Figure 4.2: Test-setup for AC-voltage withstand test and PD measurement

AC-transformer:

 $500V/300kV; S_N = 360 kVA$

Voltage measurement:

 $C_H = 351 pF$; ratio 10.000:1

uncertainty 3 %

PD measurement:

 $C_C = 1000 \text{ pF}$; $U_N = 800 \text{ kV}_{rms}$

uncertainty 5 %

4.3 Partial-Discharge Test

The PD-measurement was performed with an analog bridge according to *Kreuger*, Figure 4.3. External PDs producing common mode signals at the detector are rejected by the differential amplifier. Internal PDs represent differential mode signals and are amplified. The background noise level at 54 kV_{rms} was 2.0 pC.

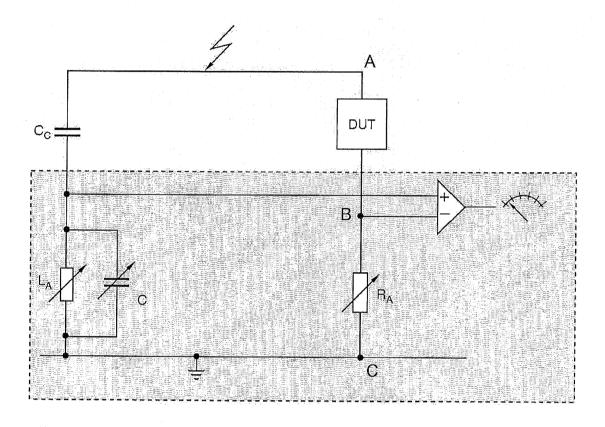


Figure 4.3: Scheme of PD test circuit

DUT: Test object

C_C: Coupling Capacitor

For balancing the bridge a calibrating impulse with $q_A = 10.000$ pC is applied between the terminals A (high-voltage) and C (ground) and the amplifier output is minimized. A pulse between the terminals A and C corresponds to an external PD. For the calibration a PD pulse, $q_A = 5$ pC, is applied between A and B. Subsequently, the amplifier output of the PD measuring unit is adapted to the applied pulse.

4.4 Cyclic Current Loading

According to IEC 60840 the test objects must be heated by a current which provides the permitted service temperature of the tested cable plus 5 K - 10 K, that means 95° C - 100° C, for XLPE-cable. The required heating current I was determined via a dummy cable. A 6 m sample of the cable used for the test, was provided with a 1 mm diameter drilling hole down to the center conductor. The temperature was measured with thermocouples NiCr-Ni. Two other thermocouples were installed on the conductor of the reference cable 0.5 m away from the middle and 1.0 m away from the middle. The difference between the three readings was less than 1°C. Furthermore two additional thermocouples NiCr-Ni were placed on the outer sheath of the cable, one on the dummy and one on the test loop. The max. heating current was I = 1600 A, 8h. Current inception was accomplished by a transformer (U₁ = 400 V; U₂ = 20 V) which used the cable as secondary winding. The current was regulated by a control unit and measured by a current transformer, 3000:1, and a digital multimeter. The measurement uncertainty was 1%.

4.5 Lightning Impulse Voltage Test

For lightning impulse testing of the cable 4 stages of a Marx generator (Haefely) with a maximum cumulative charging voltage of U = 800 kV and a maximum impulse energy of $E_{max} = 40$ kWs were used. The crest value of the impulse voltage was measured by a damped capacitive divider and a subsequent impulse peak voltmeter (Haefely). The time to crest and the time to half value were evaluated from the oscillographs.

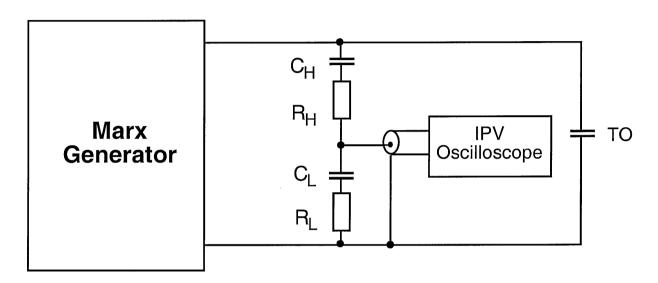


Figure 4.5.1: Scheme of lightning impulse voltage test circuit

C_H: 1200 pF; $R_H = 70 \Omega$; ratio: 3225; IPV: impulse-peak-voltmeter (Haefely) -

measurement uncertainty 3%

Oscilloscope: Tektronix TDS 3044 B – measurement uncertainty 2%

The waveform parameters were determined at reduced charging voltage. Figure 4.5.2 shows the front time, Figure 4.5.3 the time to half value for positive polarity each. Figure 4.5.4 shows the front time, Figure 4.5.5 the time to half value for negative polarity each.

Positive impulse: :

 $T_1 = 1.77 \,\mu s$ $T_2 = 49.8 \,\mu s$

Negative impulse:

 $T_1 = 1.67 \,\mu s$

 $T_2 = 49.8 \, \mu s$

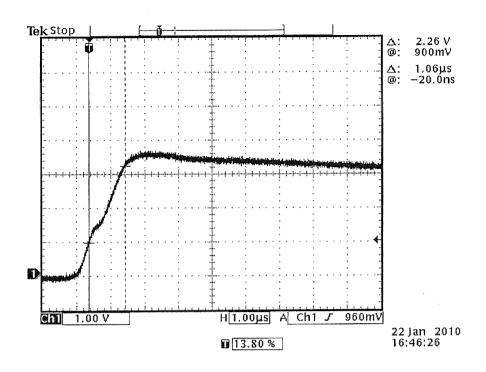


Figure 4.5.2: Front time, positive polarity horiz.: 1 µs/Div; vert.: 1V/Div; probe 10:1; ratio 3225:1

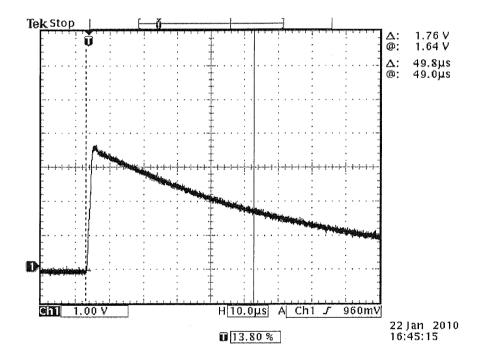


Figure 4.5.3: Time to half value, positive polarity horiz.: 10 µs/Div; vert.: 1V/Div; probe 10:1; ratio 3225:1

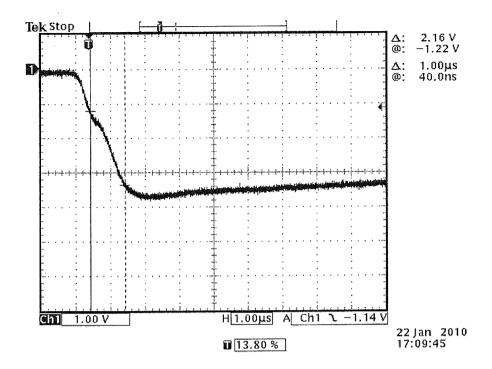


Figure 4.5.4: Front time, negative polarity horiz.: 1 μs/Div; vert.: 1V/Div; probe 10:1; ratio 3225:1

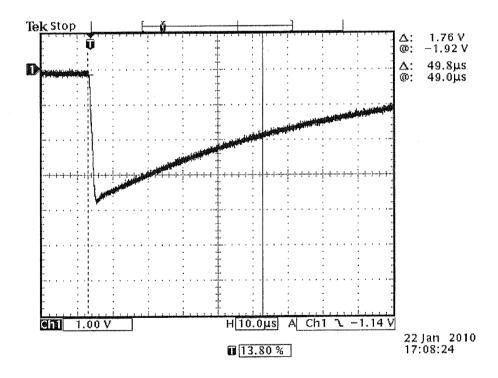


Figure 4.5.5: Time to half value, negative polarity horiz.: 10 µs/Div; vert.: 1V/Div; probe 10:1; ratio 3225:1

4.6 Measuring Devices

Table 4.6 shows all used test systems and the measurement devices including calibration dates.

Inv No.	System	Туре	Ser No	Manufacturer	Last Cal date	Next Cal date	Calibrated by
	AC Test System						
J 0650	Transformer	PT 60/200	83/41177	AEG			
990014	AC Measuring System	HVT 250 RCR	992,696	HILO-TEST	03/2009	03/2010	DKD-K-15901
					<u>.</u>		
	Heating System						
960001	Heating Transformer	GENN 250/1.1	9529994	нтт			
05-026040	Current Transformer 3000:1	GSA 300 B150		Schwarz+Graf	08/2009	08/2011	IEH
05-025267	Digital Multimeter	34401A	My 45011260	Agilent	08/2009	08/2010	IEH"
04-017646	Temperature Measuring Syst.	5180V	GE49322-001-001-4704x37	Eurotherm	08/2009	08/2010	IEH :
	Impulse Test System						:
790033	Impulse Generator	SGVG 3600	180	Haefely			
790033/1	Voltage Divider	CR,3600kV SPR2	140090/91/92	Haefely	08/2009	08/2010	IEH
860074	Impulse Peak Voltmeter	64M		Haefely	08/2009	08/2010	IEH
05-025522	Digital Storage Oscilloscope	TDS 3044B	B010587	Tektronix	07/2009	07/2010	DKD-K-05352
	PD Measuring System						
920075	PD Measuring Bridge	9124 WQ	139741	Tettex	08/2009	08/2010	IEH

Table 4.6: Measurement devices

5 Results

5.1 Check of Insulation Thickness

The test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date:

15.12.2009

Nominal value:

9.0 mm

Measured Values:

9.07 mm

9.06 mm

8.78 mm

8.70 mm

9.14 mm

9.19 mm

Average Value:

8,99 mm

Result:

The average value goes below the nominal

value by 0.11%, so no correction was necessary

5.2 PD-Test

The test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date:

18.12.2009

Calibration pulse:

 $q_{cal} = 5 pC$

Background noise level:

0.7 pC

Test voltage:

 $\hat{u}/\sqrt{2} = 63 \text{ kV}$; t = 10 s, thereafter

 $\hat{u}/\sqrt{2} = 54 \text{ kV}$; with pd reading

PD:

no detectable discharges

The test was passed successfully

5.3 Heating cycle voltage test

The test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date:

23.12.2009 - 12.01.2010

Test voltage:

 $\hat{u} / \sqrt{2} = 72 \text{ kV}$

Heating current:

I = 1500 ... 1600 A regulated, 8 h

I = 0A, 16 h

Cycle:

8 h heating; 16 h cooling

Number of cycles:

20

Neither breakdown nor flashover occurred.

The test was passed successfully

5.4 PD-Test

The test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date:

21.01.2010

Calibration pulse:

 $q_{cal} = 5 pC$

Background noise level:

2.0 pC

Test voltage:

 $\hat{\mathbf{u}} / \sqrt{2} = 63 \text{ kV}$; t = 10 s, thereafter

 $\hat{u} / \sqrt{2} = 54 \text{ kV}$; with pd reading

PD:

no detectable discharges

The test was passed successfully

5.5 PD-Test at elevated temperature

The test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date:

22.01.2010

Calibration pulse:

 $q_{cal} = 5 pC$

Background noise level:

2.0 pC

Heating current:

I = 1500 ... 1600 A regulated, 8 h

Test voltage:

 $\hat{\mathbf{u}} / \sqrt{2} = 63 \text{ kV}$; t = 10 s, thereafter

 $\hat{\mathbf{u}} / \sqrt{2} = 54 \text{ kV}$; with pd reading

PD:

no detectable discharges

The test was passed successfully

5.6 Lightning Impulse Voltage Withstand Test at elevated temperature

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date:

27.01.2010

Test voltage:

 $\hat{u} = 325 \text{ kV}$

Heating current:

I = 1500 ... 1600 A regulated, 8 h

Impulse:

1-5μs / 40-60 μs

Number of tests:

10 positive polarity, 10 negative polarity

Neither flashover nor breakdown occurred at the test objects during all lightning impulse voltage tests.

The test was passed successfully

Table 1 shows the test results with positive polarity, table 2 with negative polarity.

number	charging voltage / kV	û/kV	Figure	remark
1	30,0	113,4		front time,
2	30,0	113,1		time to half value
3	43,0	163,1		50%
4	60,0	229		70%
5	76,6	292		90%
6	85,2	325	5.1	1. 100%
7	85,2	325	5.1	2. 100%
8	85,2	325	5.1	3. 100%
9	85,2	325	5.1	4. 100%
10	85,2	325	5.1	5. 100%
11	85,2	325	5.2	6. 100%
12	85,2	325	5.2	7. 100%
13	85,2	325	5.2	8. 100%
14	85,2	325	5.2	9. 100%
15	85,2	325	5.2	10. 100%

Table 1: Lightning impulse voltage withstand test, positive polarity

number	charging voltage / kV	û/kV	Figure	remark
1	- 30,0	- 112,6		front time,
2	- 30,0	- 113,1		time to half value
3	- 43,0	- 162,8		50%
4	- 60,0	- 228		70%
5	- 76,6	- 292		90%
6	- 85,2	- 325	5.3	1. 100%
7	- 85,2	- 325	5.3	2. 100%
8	- 85,2	- 325	5.3	3. 100%
9	- 85,2	- 325	5.3	4. 100%
10	- 85,2	- 325	5.3	5. 100%
11	- 85,2	- 325	5.4	6. 100%
12	- 85,2	- 325	5.4	7. 100%
13	- 85,2	- 325	5.4	8. 100%
14	- 85,2	- 325	5.4	9. 100%
15	- 85,2	- 325	5.4	10. 100%

Table 2: Lightning impulse voltage withstand test, negative polarity

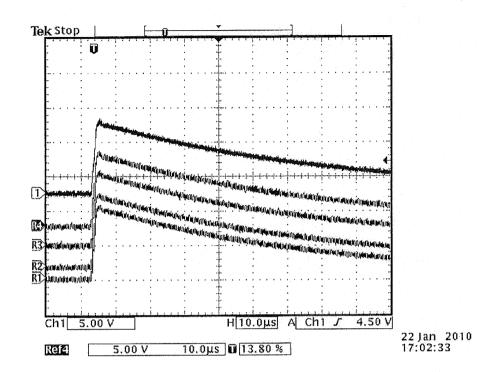


Figure 5.1: 100%-stress 1 - 5, positive polarity Hor.: 10 μ s/Div; Vert.: 5V/Div; probe 10:1; \ddot{u} = 3225

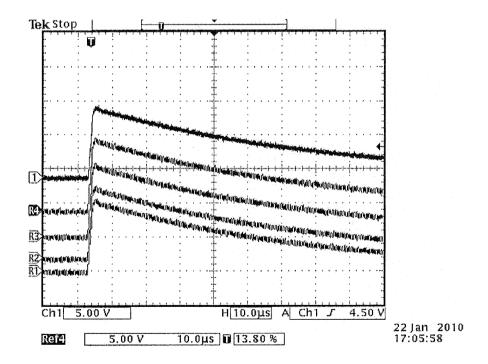


Figure 5.2: 100%-stress 6 - 10, positive polarity Hor.: 10μ s/Div; Vert.: 5V/Div; probe $10:1;\ddot{u} = 3225$

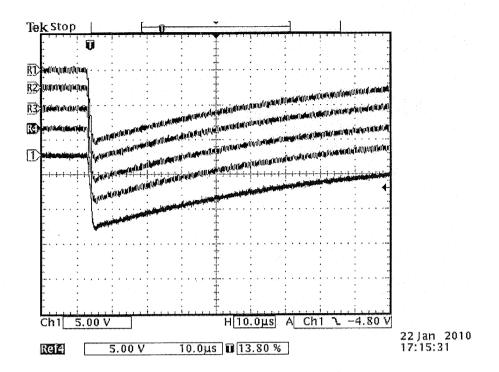


Figure 5.3: 100%-stress 1 - 5, negative polarity
Hor.: 10µs/Div; Vert.: 5V/Div; probe 10:1; ü = 3225

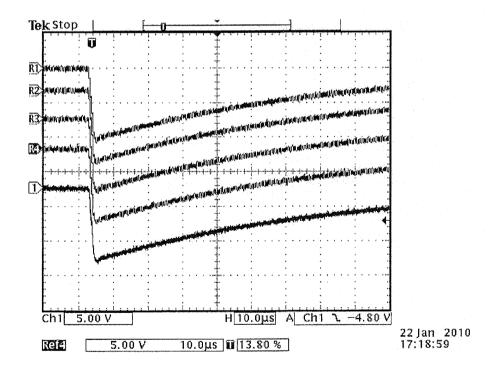


Figure 5.4: 100%-stress 6 - 10, negative polarity Hor.: 10μ s/Div; Vert.: 5V/Div; probe 10:1; \ddot{u} = 3225

5.7 AC Voltage Withstand Test during cooling period

The test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date:

22.01.2010

Test voltage:

 $\hat{u} / \sqrt{2} = 90 \text{ kV}; t = 15 \text{ min}$

Neither breakdown nor flashover occurred.

The test was passed successfully.

5.8 AC Voltage Withstand Test

The test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date:

28.01.2010

Test voltage:

 $\hat{u} / \sqrt{2} = 108 \text{ kV}; t = 4h$

Neither breakdown nor flashover occurred.

The test was passed successfully.

5.9 Accessory Examination

On completion of the electrical tests the termination was examined. There was no evidence of electrical activity.

The test was passed successfully.

6 Conclusion

The 72,5 kV- Molded Rubber Termination QTEN, manufacturer 3M Deutschland GmbH, passed all tests described in Chapter 2 successfully. The test object fulfilled the requirements according to IEC 60840 04/2004 type test on accessories and additional customer's specification.

Karlsruhe, 18.03.2010

Dr.-Ing. R. Badent

Head of Department High-Voltage Testing

Dr.-Ing. B/ Hofere

Vice Head of Department High-Voltage Testing